













## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE-MADISON**—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Grand Opera Company. "The Tenth Muse."  
**THEATRE-ROSELAND**—Randolph street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Grand Opera Company. "The Tenth Muse."  
**THEATRE-ROSELAND**—Randolph street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Grand Opera Company. "The Tenth Muse."

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 29, 1874.

Congressman Orr has virtually lost his renomination, the Convention of his own county, Boone, having sent delegates to the Congressional Convention instructed to vote for another candidate. Salary-grab did it.

Two noticeable articles in the *North American Review* for July are by sons of Charles Francis Adams. One is "The Currency Debate of 1873-74," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and the other, "The Platform of the New Party," by Brooks Adams. The drift of these articles, and some admissible passages in them, are given in a letter from Boston which appears in another column of this paper.

Secretary Bristol has refused to accept a coach and pair, which a zealous personal friend asked the privilege of presenting to his wife. There is danger that Mr. Bristol will be dismissed for casting reflections upon the President. He will then figure in history by the side of the noble Sunday-school boy who refused to be about a little matter of calico, and was discharged for pretending to be better than his master.

Col. Whitney, of the Government Secret Service, who is no better than he should be, will probably send in his resignation in a few days. Whitney is said to have been implicated in the fraudulent sale of bonds, by which it was attempted to criminate Mr. Alexander, one of the memorials in the District Investigation. If Whitney resigns, we shall expect to hear of his being vindicated by a fact in the Congressional or Diplomatic service. The administration is taking good care that it shall not be esteemed more highly abroad than at home.

A new kind of popular demonstration, and it is likely to become very popular and very demonstrative, has come into fashion in Iowa and Wisconsin. This is the Railroad-Lake Meeting. Calls for such meetings have been issued in many Wisconsin counties, and before the people are done there will be a showing of hands and a lifting up of voices that may do some good, and may not. There can be no objection to such meetings when they are conducted decently. The danger is that they will not be conducted decently. So far as they are intended to influence the Courts in cases now pending, they are based upon a fundamentally wrong idea.

Reports of the condition of the crops at stations along the lines of the Michigan Southern and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads are published in this morning's issue. The prospects for all grains in Indiana and Michigan are excellent, but in Ohio wheat is in bad condition, varying from one-third to two-thirds of a crop. There is not more than two-thirds of the average yield of hay in any of these States. Fruit are doing remarkably well. Returns from the country traversed by the Northwestern Road in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, are to the effect that the acreage of grain is large, the prospects better than for many years past. A significant feature of the reports which we have thus far printed is that they indicate a considerable increase in the amount of corn put in over last year. The farmers seem to regard it as a serious mistake to plant corn when the climate and soil are peculiarly adapted for that growth, and the effect is likely to be a crop almost equal to that of 1872. This year, however, no disastrous consequences would follow upon a large crop.

We have been at some pains to collect and give this morning the comments of prominent journals throughout the country on Mr. Tilton's recent letter. It will be observed that outside of New York there is a general demand for denial or confession by Mr. Beecher. Some of the editors accept Tilton's letter as conclusive; others are content with a simple statement of its bearings. The position assumed by the New York press is singular. The *World* villifies Tilton in round measures; the *Post* refuses to publish the letter; the *Herald* remarks that a corpse has been resurrected, and advises that it be reburied; the *Times* says "it may be thought expedient by Mr. Beecher and his friends to make some reply," and "it would be well to be grateful for this people to think any evil of him before he has been heard, or without a stronger proof than has yet been offered," the *Sun* considers the letter worthy of a reply, and the *Times* inclines to the same opinion. Taken altogether, the New York press is wonderfully lenient, and not disposed to urge the scandal beyond the point at which it has already arrived. Tilton comes in for more than one editorial scolding, and Dr. Leonard Bacon is summarily set down for a busybody and misapprehender.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday, breadstuffs tending downward and provisions upward. Meat was active, and the per cent higher, closing at \$17.00 per lb. for corn. Lard was in poor demand, and 3/4c per lb. higher, closing at \$11.12 1/2 for short lard, and a shade lower, at 5/4c for short lard, and 10 1/2c for short lard. High-wines were steady at 94 1/2c per gallon. Lake freight was active and unchanged, at 3 1/2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in light demand at unchanged prices. Wheat more active, and 3/4c lower, closing at \$1.15 1/2 cash, and \$1.16 1/2 lower. Corn was very active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 60 1/2c cash, and 59 1/2c lower. Sugar was active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Coffee was active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Tea was active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Spices were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Oils were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Fats were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Grains were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Livestock were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Poultry were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Eggs were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Butter was active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Cheese was active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Canned goods were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower. Miscellaneous were active, and 3/4c lower, closing at 11 1/2c cash, and 11 1/2c lower.

was quiet and steady at 80c. Barley was inactive and unchanged, at 90c for new, seller first half September. Hops were active and 50c higher, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.70 per 50. Cattle were quiet and easy, with sales at \$2.00 per 600. Sheep were inactive and nominal.

Robert Collier preached yesterday morning on the Tenth Muse of Homer. He said it was the habit of our time to put this quality in the background, and insist upon the sterner attributes of the Deity and the rigor of moral sanctions. Yet he believed that, even without a divine revelation, the knowledge of God's infinite compassion and mercy would have crept into the human mind. For he held that this was a question of personal insight and assimilation. Having cleared his ground in this fashion, Mr. Collier advanced to a minute inspection of the truth between man and the God of nature and truth and beauty and tenderness. Singularly enough, Prof. Swing's sermon was on a correlated subject, the God of Happiness. The development of the theme was in the same line as Mr. Collier's central thought. It will readily occur to the severely orthodox as a fair criticism upon these sermons that they are as characterized by the outcome of a religion based on birds and flowers and running brooks, and that sort of thing, as Prof. Patton's celebrated Anno Domini sermon was characterized by the outcome of a religion based on consuming fire. Neither foundation is substantial. The last of our sermons this morning is by the Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. John's Episcopal Church. He spoke of the Beecher scandal, regarding it as both sad and terrible, but not venturing beyond this into any positive utterances.

It seems strange that the man Mullett, Superintendent-Architect of the Treasury, should get into deeper trouble concerning the award of a contract for an elevator in the New York Post-Office than for his brazen and shameless partnership with Shepherd in the roofing of Government buildings, yet such seems to be the case. It is evident to the mind of the unprejudiced observer that Mullett had premeditated to give the elevator contract to one Davidson, and that when Mr. Hale's bid proved to be lower than Davidson's, and Mr. Hale showed a positive determination to stand up for his rights, Mullett lost his temper and fell to cursing like a very drab, a scoundrel. This little circumstance has produced more comment and indignation than all the other high-handed and disorderly acts committed by Mullett during his whole term of office, although it is really a very small matter as compared with some others. When Gen. Farnsworth was in Congress he smoked out the man Mullett and exposed him thoroughly as a public official deriving an income from the proceeds of roofing contracts, and as an habitual violator of law. The Chicago Public Recollection and it only remains to be added that, since Farnsworth retired from Congress, the Superintendent Surgeon of Marine Hospital has recommended that the Chicago (Lake View) Hospital be sold, on account of its unmanageable location, and for the further reason that the sick sailors can be more cheaply cared for at private hospitals within the city limits. The public building service is a white elephant full of dead men's bones. It would not be a bad idea for the people of the Fourth District to send Gen. Farnsworth back to Congress expressly to finish the job of cleaning it out.

**BECKER-TILTON AGAIN.**  
 Mr. Beecher declines to say anything openly in answer to the charges made against him by Mr. Tilton, because, as the report goes, it would prolong the discussion of this unpleasant subject. He thinks that, if he keeps silence, the end of the whole matter will be reached soon. Still, it is not for his own sake that Mr. Beecher wants to hold his tongue; he does not fear the result of the discussion for himself; he fears it for others! This is Mr. Beecher's own view. Mr. G. Shearman, who seems to think that improper advances to another man's wife are a very small affair, is of opinion that if Mr. Beecher makes any reply he ought to be as brief as he can. One way of ending the matter, according to Mr. Shearman, would be to demonstrate that the apologetic letter said to have been written by Mr. Tilton by Henry Ward Beecher was never written by him, and nothing resembling it exists. It must be confessed that this would be the most effective way of disposing of the whole controversy; but if the letter be a forgery, why does Mr. Beecher not say so immediately? Why does he not end the discussion by denying that he ever wrote a letter to his accuser in which he said that he humbled himself before Theodore Tilton and before God, a rather irreverent connection of names, it must be confessed, and wished he were dead? Theodore Tilton says that Beecher did write such a letter. He has given part of the text of such a letter to the world, to the "Church universal, the country, and the age," and given it as the production of Mr. Beecher. Let Mr. Beecher, if he can, allege that he never wrote such a letter. Then he and Tilton will be at issue, and the jury may decide between them; and it will decide impartially. If, as Mr. Shearman more than insinuates, Mr. Beecher never wrote such a letter; if Mr. Tilton simply forged it, or pretends to have received it from Mr. Beecher when he did not, surely Mr. Beecher must know that he never wrote it; that he never said he would humble himself for some unnamed and uncharacterized offense before Tilton and before God; or that, on account of the same unnamed and uncharacterized offense, he wished he were dead.

Now, if Mr. Beecher does know that he is guilty of no unnamed or uncharacterized offense against Mr. Tilton; if he knows that he never committed any such great wrong against him as is insinuated, why on earth does he object to saying anything in public in relation to the charges of his accuser? Why does he fear to prolong the discussion when by one word he can end it, and brand Tilton as a slanderer and a forger? Why insist on a "silent policy," when a two-word policy would be more effective; when he could answer all that Tilton accuses him of by a simple plea of "not guilty"? The burden of proof is on Tilton, not on Beecher. As the lawyers have it: *Affirmatio non negandi probat*—the burden of proof lies on him who affirms, not on him who denies. Why Beecher wants a week to determine what to do, it is hard for common people to make out. Does Mr. Beecher want a week to remember whether or not he ever committed the offense? Either Mr. Beecher did commit such an offense or he did not. If he did not, why take a week to deliberate whether he had better say it or not? He is reticent, he assures the public, because he desired to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as

possible. There are no others in the case. Beecher, Tilton, and, presumably, Mrs. Tilton, are the only parties to the controversy. Beecher need not care to over-tender to Tilton himself. He need not care to be more tender to Mrs. Tilton than her own husband is, and there is no counsel left to tender to himself—unless it be his own wife. His demand of a week's time to consider what to do is simply absurd. Any man in his position, accused publicly of attempted seduction or adultery, ought to know what to say or what to do five seconds after the accusation was made.

## PRACTICAL REFORMERS.

The State Temperance Convention of women which met in Ohio recently passed a resolution in favor of reviving the law which provides for an inspector of the quality of liquors, and to punish their adulteration. At last the friends of temperance have made a wise move, and one which will commend itself to the better portion of the community, which uses wines and beers, and to the German brewers themselves who have been the most active opponents of the temperance movements in Ohio. That State already has a law of this kind, passed twenty years ago, which has become a dead letter, and its revival and enforcement would be productive of great good. It is a notorious fact that the poisonous adulterations of liquors are the sources of most of the evils attending the use of intoxicating drink, and are the direct means of maddening and crazing men. In countries where pure wines and beers are sold, drunkenness and its attendant crimes and horrors are comparatively unknown. No argument can be adduced which is valid against such a law. Suppose that grocers were selling flour, or sugar, or tea, so adulterated with poisonous compounds that they endangered not only the health but the safety of the family and the community. How long would it be before inspectors would be appointed and the poisonous stuff condemned and destroyed, and the seller of it punished? If the public can thus be protected in what it eats, why should it not be protected in what it drinks? If liquor must be sold and men must drink—and both these facts are pretty conclusive if the experience of centuries is of any account—then let it be imperative that only pure liquors shall be sold. Let the drinker have a remedy against the dealer in a law which will protect him, and let him have a competent chemist upon whom he may call at any time to ascertain whether he is drinking pure or poisoned liquors. There can be no objection against such a protection, and the temperance people of Ohio have at last made a demand which should be insisted upon by the whole public. These dealers who oppose it are *prima facie* guilty, and their opposition should have no weight.

**CAMERON AND FORNEY.**  
 The season of reconciliation is at hand. The latest announcement is that Simon Cameron and John W. Forney have agreed to bury the hatchet, and be friends forevermore. The political careers of these men are remarkable. Simon Cameron began political life as a Democrat, but never permitted his party affiliation to stand in the way of his own advancement when it was promised by him. It was thus that, more than thirty years ago, he obtained a seat in the Senate of the United States—how, and through what agency, is not necessary now to recall. At that time, and for some years later, John W. Forney edited the leading Democratic paper in Philadelphia, called the *Pennsylvania*. In course of time Simon Cameron finished his term in the Senate and failed to be re-elected. He and Forney were naturally placed in political antagonism. Mr. Forney was ambitious, but the great Democratic lights of his State kept him down. It was in the days when newspapers were "organs," and when the editor was expected to play all the time, grinding out the praises of the great chief, but was never allowed to have any thought for himself. One day Mr. Forney came to Washington and asked the Democratic House of Representatives to make him Clerk. He was nominated by the caucus, but, as his competitor was a native of the sacred soil, enough Southern Democrats voted for him to defeat Mr. Forney. At a later day, the House of Representatives, still Democratic, repaired this wrong by electing him Clerk, and perhaps there was never a better Clerk in that body. Further on, Col. Forney was called to Washington to edit the *Washington Union*, which had previously been edited by the veteran Thomas Ritchie. This was in 1853, and during the Presidency of Frank Pierce. He was an able editor, but of course was restrained in his vigor by the chains of party. At last came the Presidential election of 1856, which was to bring Cameron and Forney into direct collision. The result of that election, it was long conceded, would depend upon the result of the October election in Pennsylvania. So every effort was made by both sides to win. Forney conducted the Pennsylvania campaign for the Democrats, and his personal efforts succeeded in securing a Democratic majority in October. This was equivalent to the election of Buchanan. The Democrats also elected a majority of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a United States Senator from their party after the next Fourth of March. The Legislature met, and Forney was nominated by the Democratic caucus for Senator, but when the time came to elect, three Democratic members voted with the Whigs and Republicans for Simon Cameron and elected him. That these men had sold themselves for a money consideration was soon notorious, and the first case perhaps of a seat in the United States Senate having been bought and paid for was that of Simon Cameron in the winter of 1856-7.

The antagonism between Forney and Cameron now became personal and political, and there has never been the least statement of its bitterness from that day to this. In 1858, Col. Forney broke with the Administration of Buchanan on the Leamington question, and supported Douglas for President. He was elected Senator, and his position was now made more personal and political, and there has never been the least statement of its bitterness from that day to this. In 1858, Col. Forney broke with the Administration of Buchanan on the Leamington question, and supported Douglas for President. He was elected Senator, and his position was now made more personal and political, and there has never been the least statement of its bitterness from that day to this. In 1858, Col. Forney broke with the Administration of Buchanan on the Leamington question, and supported Douglas for President. 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to the work, and collect  
and with the proviso that  
of Trustees concur in the  
Finance submitted their  
of the town, showing that  
and as follows:

Oct. 1874, as audited by	\$93.82
of date, and	218.34
to June 1, 1874.....	\$1,253.50
to June 1, 1875.....	\$3,572.29
to June 1, 1876.....	1,253.98
bank.....	\$3,086.37

motion, accepted and placed  
adjourned to meet again  
July 2, at 2 o'clock.

ball to be played between  
and the Transit club, Satur-  
day, owing to the attempt of  
to substitute in place of  
Messrs. Messers. Edwards and  
stockholders of Chicago.

on Halsted and Fifty-first  
ly opened yesterday. The  
d street ran all the  
and, and were crowded,  
hance. At 10 o'clock in the  
as were concert and all re-  
ceased with the day's fun and  
merrily.

and three children, former-  
place of Catholic Church yesterday.  
place at St. Ann's (Catholic)  
ly Fifth street and Went-  
the Rev. Thomas Leydon  
dining room. The service, by  
the Jesuit Church, preached  
of the Church of God," after  
were baptised, and recita-  
tions from the pastor.

on Thursday and the children  
to revive that quasi mili-  
tary drill. It has been very  
successful.

Trade was very successful  
1,000 worth of produce, and  
of Buyers from New York and  
are present. It is  
the "well known" and  
formed Produce Exchange,  
the business has become  
that the merchants and  
advantage ground so thorough-  
ly at years.

workmen have commenced  
fact. Many of the  
on the summer tour, Geneva  
a resort.

to a good force to assist in lay-  
of the Custom-House.  
prospect, that the Naperville  
resumed to Elgin during the  
of importing some of the  
cons to improve the na-  
tivity will be duly celebrated  
are anxious to have a  
ix northern towns of Kane  
in Cook and DuPage Coun-  
common centre and have

committees have adopted the  
of a procession, composed  
of the city and neighborhood,  
pounds selected for the picnics  
will be completed as

bands—"Hail Columbia;"  
plan, the Rev. F. W. Rich-  
of the Independent, by John  
of select by the Rev. W. S. Balch,  
from the Zion's Church, Ken-  
brook; dinner; toasts and  
and gentlemen and ladies, and  
from the Committees on Toas-  
reported that they are  
of a number of promi-  
ing the gentlemen expected  
the occasion of the celebra-  
ol. E. S. Joelyn, Judge E. M.  
N. Botsford, the Rev. L. M.  
Bishop, Dr. S. B. Slade, J. E.  
Gen. W. F. Lynde, Chas. H.  
H. Artell, Judge J. W.  
nstead will preside, and  
a well-known club. The  
IDE PARK.

interest at Hyde Park has  
if the society recently estab-  
spectively rapid as to require  
of worship. They have,  
d to rent the hall in the  
ing in the rear of the new  
Hyde Park proper. The  
up the hall with other  
young society, whose  
to correspond to its  
d phone have been arrang-  
pose of raising the funds  
ing the hall plainly and  
place chosen in South Chil-  
be reached by the Illinois  
by steamer which starts  
rt. Tickets are 75 cents  
A delightful time may be

**River Heroes.**  
or heroes, thanks to Mr.  
to have medals. Each  
described up to its face "Mil-  
ter, 1874," and upon the  
of which is to be engraved  
that. The medals will be  
on the face a horseback  
of the other a man driving  
horses—some speed, and some  
ground. Cheney's and Hill-  
former style, and Graves'  
er.

**L. NOTICES.**  
BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS,  
ITIES, A YELLOWNESS IN  
NINE, DULL HEADACHE,  
TO STEER ABOUT, BE  
FOR A BILIOUS ATTACK,  
MORE OR LESS DISORDER,  
E'S SENSATIVE PILLS WILL  
A HEALTHY CONDITION  
MOVE ALL BILINARY DIS-

**FINISHING GOODS.**  
**WARRS!**  
**BROS.,**  
on-st., Chicago,  
Opera House, Cincinnati.

Elegant in Design,  
Superb in Workman-  
ship, and of the Best  
HARRIS & COBB,  
171 South Clark-st.

**INCINAL**  
ing, and it can be procured  
Everywhere.

**HOTT**  
rubes,  
competent judges superior to any  
ter by foreign or domestic man-  
ufacturers of the best materials.  
It is a favorite breakfast  
for germs, and is a most ef-  
fective. It is especially dis-  
tinctive, or those suffering  
of C/O's, and take no other;  
will.

W. Dorchester, Mass.  
PREPARED BY THE celebrated Baker's  
and Brown Preparation  
of the Chemists.

**NAVIGATION.**  
**FFALO**  
**ASURE TRAVEL!**  
**R IDAHO,**  
PENNY,  
at Dorchester, Trolley cars  
for above point, stopping at  
intermediate stops, as desired.

**R JAPAN,**  
McDONOUGH,  
at Seattle-st., Washington  
at all times, leaving Seattle  
at 10 o'clock, and returning  
at 10 o'clock, and returning  
at 10 o'clock.



## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## FINANCIAL.

**RAILROAD EVIDENCE, JUNE 27.**  
The settlement for the time being of the currency question and the adjournment of Congress are the two events of the week. They have done much to revive the quietest energies of the business community since the time of the late war, and for six months at least trade and industry are safe from the paralyzing interference of Government. Few business men have the time or the opportunity to master the intricate principles of finance, but they all know one thing—that constant change, and threats of change, make all their calculations speculative. As one of the leading bankers of the Northwest expressed it in conversation the other day, "It is better to have one had currency without change than a dozen good ones in succession. When the latest currency bill was signed and Congress out of the way, a feeling of relief was everywhere visible in banking and trade circles, entirely irrespective of the good or bad points of the law. The essential features of the new act have been explained in this column and on our editorial page, and need not be repeated here. Past experience has so often shown the failure of calculations as to the ultimate effects of untried laws, that few persons have ventured to predict the results of the new law. The general impression is that it will work little change, but that its worst effects will be its legalization of the issue of the \$20,000,000 of national currency, which is now in circulation. It may prove to be inflation in its most dangerous form. Harmless now, it can be used as a precedent hereafter for issuing money at will. The usual quiet of the season has prevailed at the banks, neither more nor less than in other years. The average amount of deposits in the good condition—much better than that of New York or Boston. The demand for loans is not great, and the banks are not called upon to make large and remunerative. The rate of discount at the banks remains 8 1/2 per cent, with occasional advances to 9 per cent for independent borrowers; on the street, money is 6 1/2 per cent; real estate loans are 7 1/2 per cent.

New York exchange opened at par to 25 cents premium between banks for \$1,000, it closed at 1/16.

The latest quotations for foreign exchange are: London, 48 1/2; Paris, 515 1/2; Hamburg, 96 1/2; Berlin, 72 1/2; Belgium, 340 1/2; Holland, 40 1/2; Sweden, 10 1/2; Norway, 11 1/2; Denmark, 8 1/2; Finland, 10 1/2; Russia, 2 1/2.

Cable transfers: London, 42 1/2; Paris, 47 1/2; Berlin, 47 1/2; Hamburg, 47 1/2; Belgium, 47 1/2; Holland, 47 1/2; Sweden, 47 1/2; Norway, 47 1/2; Denmark, 47 1/2; Finland, 47 1/2; Russia, 47 1/2.

The corresponding figures last week were \$21,108,481.88, and \$1,544,519.27.

**JULY DIVIDENDS.**  
In accordance with their usual practice, a number of the banks and corporations of the city have declared their semi-annual or quarterly dividends for July, or are about to do so.

The Citizens' National Bank will declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Corn Exchange Bank will add about 3 per cent to its surplus.

The Bank has paid its taxes to the amount of \$40,000 on its capital.

The First National will probably declare a dividend of 5 per cent, and carry something to its surplus.

The Fourth National will declare a dividend of 5 per cent.

The German Savings Bank will declare a dividend of 4 per cent.

The International Bank will declare a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Fidelity Savings Bank will declare a dividend of 5 per cent.

The State Savings Bank has decided to add \$50,000 to its surplus, and make no dividend.

The Bank of Illinois will declare a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Chicago Savings Bank will declare a semi-annual dividend to its depositors of 3 per cent.

The Union National Bank will probably declare a semi-annual dividend, and add \$50,000 to its surplus.

The Commercial National Bank has decided to increase its surplus by \$50,000, and add 10 per cent to its capital. Its capital is now \$500,000, and its surplus will be \$300,000 with this addition.

The German National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 15th of July.

The Merchants' National Bank will add \$50,000 to its surplus, equal to 10 per cent on its capital.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company will declare a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

The National Bank of Commerce will declare a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

The Farmers' National Bank will declare a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

The North Shore Chicago Bank will declare no dividend.

The Merchants' National Bank will add \$50,000 to its surplus, equal to 10 per cent on its capital.

**LOCAL STOCKS.**  
Dealings in these securities were very light. The quotation of rates, based upon the last closing prices, is as follows:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
U. S. 3's, 1915	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1916	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1917	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1918	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1919	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1920	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1921	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1922	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1923	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1924	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1925	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1926	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1927	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1928	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1929	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1930	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1931	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1932	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1933	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1934	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1935	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1936	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1937	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1938	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1939	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1940	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1941	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1942	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1943	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1944	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1945	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1946	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1947	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1948	114 1/2
U. S. 3's, 1949	114 1/2	U. S. 3's, 1950	114 1/2

**COMMERCIAL.**  
The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

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Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

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Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 1	1.15	1.14	1.14 1/2
Wheat, No. 2	1.14	1.13	1.13 1/2
Wheat, No. 3	1.13	1.12	1.12 1/2
Wheat, No. 4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Wheat, No. 5	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Wheat, No. 6	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Wheat, No. 7	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 8	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Wheat, No. 9	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Wheat, No. 10	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 11	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Wheat, No. 12	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
Wheat, No. 13	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Wheat, No. 14	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Wheat, No. 15	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Wheat, No. 16	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Wheat, No. 18	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Wheat, No. 19	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Wheat, No. 20	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2

The following list, showing the highest, lowest and closing prices for the week ending June 27, 1914, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Below are the usual comparative statements				
COMPARATIVE WEEKLY STATEMENT,				
<i>Instruments.</i>	FOURTH WEEK JUNE, 1874.		FOURTH WEEK JUNE, 1873.	
	No.	Consideration.	No.	Consideration.
Trust deeds.....	242	\$ 496,005	383	\$ 892.



**WANTED—MALE HELP.**  
**Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.**  
**WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DAY BOOK**  
North Clark-st. **MARION C. ROMAN** Apply at 125  
North Clark-st.

**Trains.**  
**WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS—SEVENTY-**  
seven, who can make cigars in the  
factory. Apply personally, **LORD & CUNNINGHAM**  
O. C. 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-101



